

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

GENERAL NOTES.

NEW MOLLUSKAN NAMES.

In the Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London, vol. 15, parts 2 and 3, December, 1922, p. 112, Dr. Francis A. Schilder in an article entitled "Contributions to the knowledge of the genera *Cypraea* and *Trivia*" calls attention to the fact that *Cypraea dalli* Aldrich (Nautilus, vol. 7, p. 98, pl. 4, f. 2, 2a, Jan., 1894) is preoccupied by *Cypraea dalli* Cossmann (Essais de Pal., 5^{me} livr., p. 169, pl. 9, f. 6, 7, Dec., 1893) and *Cypraea smithi* Aldrich (Geol. Surv. Ala. Bull. 1, p. 33, pl. 5, f. 3, 1886) is preoccupied by *Cypraea smithi* Sowerby (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 638, t. 56, f. 8, 1881).

For these I desire to substitute *Cypraea healeyi* Aldrich new name for *Cypraea dalli* Aldrich and *Cypraea eosmithi* Aldrich new name for *Cypraea smithi* Aldrich.

—Truman H. Aldrich.

STENOMORPH, A NEW TERM IN TAXONOMY.

In the study of shipworms I have found that larval forms of various species seem to show no selective powers as far as the size of the wood to which they attach themselves is concerned. It therefore happens that we find the same species growing in timbers sufficiently large to enable it to attain full size, which in different species varies from six inches to three and a half feet in length, and from a few millimeters to almost an inch in diameter; or the larval forms of the same species may attach themselves to a piece of lath or a twig and completely honeycomb this, just as they do the larger piece of timber, reaching sexual maturity in this state. Forms under such conditions are dwarfed and while they have the structural features of the larger species, these are all reduced correspondingly in size. To such forms, distinct names have been given by some authors who did not understand the true inwardness of the situation. For such diminutive forms produced by their cramped habitat I wish now to propose the term *STENOMORPH*.

Specimens coming under this designation will probably be found in all species of shipworms as well as other boring and nestling mollusks and probably other groups of organisms.

It is more than likely that specimens grown in the small 2 x 4" test blocks, placed in various waters of our country by the Committee on Marine Piling Investigations of the National Research Council will produce stenomorphs of the various species.

—Paul Bartsch.